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Nikolai Gavrilovich Chernyshevsky supporter. Brief biography of Chernyshevsky the most important

(1828-1889) **Russian publicist, literary critic, prose writer**

Nikolai Gavrilovich Chernyshevsky was born into the family of a priest and received his initial education at home under his father's guidance. From 1842 he studied at the Saratov Seminary, but without completing it, in 1846 he entered the Department of General Literature of St. Petersburg University, where he studied Slavic languages.

While studying at the university (1846-1850) Nikolai Chernyshevsky defined the foundations of his worldview. The established firm belief in the need for a revolution in Russia was combined with the sobriety of historical thinking: "This is my way of thinking about Russia: the irresistible expectation of the imminent revolution and the thirst for it, although I know that for a long time, maybe a very long time, nothing good will come of it, that perhaps for a long time the oppression will only increase, etc. - what are the needs? . , peaceful, quiet development is impossible. "

After graduating from university, Chernyshevsky worked for a short time as a tutor, then as a language teacher at the Saratov gymnasium.

In 1853 he returned to St. Petersburg, taught and at the same time prepared for exams for a master's degree, worked on his thesis "Aesthetic relations of art to reality." The dissertation was presented in the fall of 1853, a debate on it took place in May 1855, and it was officially approved only in January 1859. This work was a kind of manifesto of materialistic ideas in aesthetics, therefore, it caused the irritation of the university authorities.

At the same time, Nikolai Chernyshevsky worked in magazine editions, first in Otechestvennye zapiski, and since 1855, after retiring, in Sovremennik by N. A. Nekrasov. Cooperation in Sovremennik (1859-1861) coincided with the preparation of the peasant reform. Under the leadership of Nekrasov and Chernyshevsky, and later Dobrolyubov, the revolutionary democratic direction of this publication was formed.

Nikolai Gavrilovich Chernyshevsky led the department of criticism and bibliography in the journal. In 1857 he handed it over to Dobrolyubov, focusing on political, economic and philosophical topics. After the reform, Chernyshevsky wrote "Letters without an address" (published abroad in 1874), in which he accused the autocracy of robbing the peasants. Hoping for a peasant revolution, Sovremennik resorted to illegal forms of struggle. So, Nikolai Chernyshevsky wrote a proclamation "Bows to the lords peasants from well-wishers."

During the period of the post-reform reaction, his activities attracted the attention of the III department. Police followed him, but Chernyshevsky was a skillful conspirator, nothing suspicious was found in his papers. Then the publication of the magazine was banned for eight months (in June 1862).







But he was still arrested. The reason was an intercepted letter from Herzen and Ogarev, in which it was proposed to publish Sovremennik abroad. On July 7, 1862, Nikolai Gavrilovich Chernyshevsky was imprisoned in the Alekseevsky ravelin of the Peter and Paul Fortress. He stayed there until May 19, 1864. On this day, a civil execution took place, he was deprived of the rights of the state and sentenced to 14 years of hard labor in the mines, with subsequent settlement in Siberia. Alexander II reduced the term of hard labor to 7 years.

While imprisoned in the fortress, Nikolai Chernyshevsky turned to artistic creativity. In less than four months he wrote the novel What Is to Be Done? From stories about new people "(1863)," Tale in a story "(1863)," Small stories "(1864). Only the novel "What is to be done?"

The term of hard labor expired in 1871, but the settlement in Yakutia, in the city of Vilyuisk, where the prison was the best building, was much more destructive for Chernyshevsky. He turned out to be the

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only exile, and his social circle consisted only of the gendarmes and the local population. Correspondence was difficult and very often deliberately delayed.

Only under Alexander III, in 1883, was he allowed to move to Astrakhan. Such a sharp change in climate greatly damaged his health. In 1889, Nikolai Chernyshevsky received permission to return to his homeland, to Saratov. Despite his rapidly deteriorating health, he made big plans. The writer died of a cerebral hemorrhage and was buried in Saratov.

In all areas of his versatile heritage - aesthetics, literary criticism, artistic creation - he was an innovator that still provokes controversy. To Chernyshevsky, one can apply his own words about Gogol as a writer from among those "love for whom requires the same mood of the soul, because their activity is a judgment on a certain direction of moral aspirations."

In the famous novel "What to do?"

Chernyshevsky himself believed: "... only those directions of literature achieve brilliant development that arise under the influence of the ideas of the strong and the living, which satisfy the urgent requirements of the era. Each century has its own historical cause, its own special aspirations. The life and glory of our time are two aspirations, closely related to each other and complementing one another: humanity and concern for the improvement of human life."

Nikolay Gavrilovich Chernyshevsky (1828-1889) - literary critic, publicist, writer.

Chernyshevsky was born on July 12, 1828 in Saratov. The father, both maternal grandfathers and great-grandfather were priests. Since childhood, he grew up in an atmosphere of a patriarchal family and did not need anything.

By family tradition, in 1842 Nikolai Chernyshevsky entered the Saratov Theological Seminary. However, he was not interested in cramming church texts. Basically, he was engaged in self-education, studying languages, history, geography, literature.

In the end, he dropped out of the seminary and in May 1846 entered the St. Petersburg University, the history and philology department of the philosophical faculty. Church commandments were replaced by the ideas of the French utopian socialists.

In 1850 Chernyshevsky graduated from the university and was assigned to the Saratov gymnasium, where he appeared in the spring of the following year. However, the gymnasium audience is clearly not enough to present ideas about the reorganization of society, and the authorities do not welcome this either.

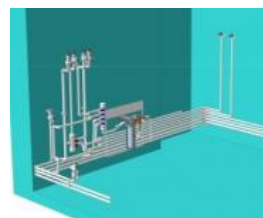
In the spring of 1853 Chernyshevsky married the daughter of a Saratov doctor, Olga Sokratovna Vasilyeva. There was love on his part. With her - the desire to get rid of the guardianship of her parents, who considered her "an overly lively girl." Chernyshevsky understood this. In turn, he warned the bride that he did not know how long he would be free, that he could be arrested any day and put in the fortress. A few days after the wedding, Chernyshevsky and his wife left for St. Petersburg.

The ideas of N.G. Chernyshevsky made Olga Sokratovna bored. She strove for female happiness, as she herself understood it. Chernyshevsky gave his wife complete freedom. Moreover, he did everything possible to ensure this freedom.

At the beginning of 1854 Chernyshevsky joined the *Sovremennik* magazine and soon became one of the leaders together with N.A. Nekrasov and N.A. Dobrolybov. Having survived from the journal of liberal writers, he set about justifying the peasant socialist revolution. To bring the "bright future" closer, in the early 1860s. took part in the creation of the underground organization "Land and Freedom".

Since 1861, Chernyshevsky was under the secret surveillance of the gendarmes, as he was suspected of "constantly stirring up hostile feelings towards the government." In the summer of 1862 he was put in the Peter and Paul Fortress. In solitary confinement, Chernyshevsky wrote the novel *What Is to Be Done?* in four months. It was published in 1863 in *Sovremennik*. Before publication, the novel went through a commission of inquiry on the Chernyshevsky case and was censored, that is, there was no indiscriminate ban on printing the works of the "guilty" author in despotic Russia. He appeared in the "bright future". However, later the censor was fired, and the novel was banned.

In 1864, Chernyshevsky was found guilty "of taking measures to overthrow the existing order of government." After the civil execution, he was sent to Siberia. In 1874, he was offered release, but he refused to petition for clemency. In 1883 Chernyshevsky was allowed to settle in Astrakhan under police supervision. It was a mercy: recently the People's Will killed Alexander II. Olga Sokratovna, who had grown old, and her grown-up sons met him. All around was a new, alien life.



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After much trouble, in the summer of 1889, Chernyshevsky was allowed to move to his homeland, to Saratov. He left her full of hope, and returned old, sick, no one needed. Of the last 28 years of his life, he spent more than twenty in prison and exile.

On October 17, 1889, the utopian philosopher and revolutionary democrat Nikolai Gavrilovich Chernyshevsky died of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Biography of Chernyshevsky

- ✓ 1828 July 12 (July 24) - Nikolai Chernyshevsky was born in the family of the priest Gabriel Ivanovich Chernyshevsky in Saratov.
- ✓ 1835. Summer - the beginning of studies under the guidance of his father.
- ✓ 1836. December - Nikolai Chernyshevsky was enrolled in the Saratov Theological School.
- ✓ 1842. September - Chernyshevsky entered the Saratov Theological Seminary.
- ✓ 1846. May - departure of Chernyshevsky from Saratov to St. Petersburg to enter the university. Leto - Chernyshevsky was admitted to the historical and philological department of the Philosophy Faculty of St. Petersburg University.
- ✓ 1848. Spring - Chernyshevsky's interest in revolutionary events in France and other European countries. The conviction of the proximity and inevitability of a revolution in Russia.
- ✓ 1850. Graduation from the university. Appointment to the Saratov gymnasium as a senior teacher of Russian literature.
- ✓ 1851. Spring - departure to Saratov.
- ✓ 1853. Spring - marriage to O.S. Vasilyeva. May - departure with his wife to St. Petersburg. Admission as a teacher of literature to the 2nd St. Petersburg Cadet Corps.
- ✓ 1854. Beginning of work with Nekrasov in Sovremennik.
- ✓ 1855. May - public defense of Chernyshevsky's master's thesis "Aesthetic relations of art to reality".
- ✓ 1856. Acquaintance and rapprochement with N.A. Dobrolyubov. Nekrasov, leaving abroad for treatment, transferred the editorial rights to Sovremennik to Chernyshevsky.
- ✓ 1857. Chernyshevsky handed over to Dobrolyubov the literary-critical section of the magazine and took up philosophical, historical and political-economic issues, in particular - the issue of the liberation of the peasants from serfdom.
- ✓ 1858. No. 1 of Sovremennik published the article "Cavaignac", in which Chernyshevsky scolded the liberals for treason to the people's cause.
- ✓ 1859. In the journal Sovremennik, Chernyshevsky began to publish reviews of foreign political life. June - a trip to London to see Herzen to explain about the article "Very dangerous!", Published in "Kolokol".
- ✓ 1860. Article "Capital and Labor". From the second issue of Sovremennik, Chernyshevsky began to publish in the magazine his translation with commentaries of D.S. Mill.
- ✓ 1861. August - the Third Department received proclamations: "To the Barsky Peasants" (NG Chernyshevsky) and "Russian Soldiers" (NV Shelgunov). Autumn - Chernyshevsky, according to A.A. Sleptsov, discussed with him the organization of the secret society "Land and Freedom". The police established surveillance of Chernyshevsky and instructed the governors not to issue a foreign passport to Chernyshevsky.
- ✓ 1862. Censorship forbade the publication of Chernyshevsky's "Letters without an address", as the article contained a sharp criticism of the peasant reform and the situation in the country. June - Sovremennik is banned for eight months. July 7 - Chernyshevsky was arrested and imprisoned in the Peter and Paul Fortress.
- ✓ 1863. No. 3 of Sovremennik publishes the beginning of the novel What is to be done? Subsequent parts are printed in nos. 4 and 5.
- ✓ 1864. May 19 - public "civil execution" of Chernyshevsky on Mytninskaya Square in St. Petersburg and exile to Siberia. August - Chernyshevsky arrived at the Kadainsky mine in Transbaikalia.
- ✓ 1866. August - O.S. Chernyshevskaya with her son Mikhail came to Kadaya to meet with N.G. Chernyshevsky. September - Nikolai Chernyshevsky was sent from the Kadainsky mine to the Aleksandrovsky plant.
- ✓ 1871. February - the revolutionary populist German Lopatin, who came to Russia from London to free Chernyshevsky, was arrested in Irkutsk. December - Chernyshevsky was sent from the Alexandrovsky plant to Vilyuisk.
- ✓ 1874. Chernyshevsky's refusal to write a petition for clemency.
- ✓ 1875. I. Myshkin's attempt to free Chernyshevsky.
- ✓ 1883. Chernyshevsky was transferred from Vilyuisk to Astrakhan under police supervision.

- ✓ 1884-1888. In Astrakhan, Chernyshevsky prepared Materials for the Biography of Dobrolyubov, and eleven volumes of Weber's General History were translated from German.
- ✓ 1889. June - Chernyshevsky moved to Saratov. October 17 (October 29) - Nikolai Gavrilovich Chernyshevsky died of cerebral hemorrhage.



Chernyshevsky - "What to do?"



Chernyshevsky Nikolay Gavrilovich (1828-1889)

Russian revolutionary, writer, journalist. He was born in Saratov in the family of a priest and, as his parents expected of him, studied for three years at a theological seminary. From 1846 to 1850 studied at the historical and philological department of St. Petersburg University. The French socialist philosophers Henri de Saint-Simon and Charles Fourier influenced the formation of Chernyshevsky especially strongly.

In 1853 he married Olga Sokratovna Vasilyeva. Chernyshevsky not only loved his young wife very much, but also considered their marriage to be a kind of "testing ground" for testing new ideas. The writer preached absolute equality of spouses in marriage - the idea for that time was truly revolutionary. Moreover, he believed that women, as one of the most oppressed groups in society at the time, should have been given maximum freedom to achieve real equality. Allowed his wife everything, including adultery, believing that he could not consider his wife as his property. Later, the writer's personal experience was reflected in the love story of the novel "What to Do".

In 1853 he moved from Saratov to St. Petersburg, where he began his career as a publicist. The name of Chernyshevsky quickly became the banner of the *Sovremennik* magazine, where he began to work at the invitation of N.A. Nekrasov. In 1855, Chernyshevsky defended his dissertation "The Aesthetic Relationship of Art to Reality", where he abandoned the search for beauty in the abstract, sublime spheres of "pure art", formulating his thesis: "Beauty is life."

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, he was published a lot, using any pretext to openly or covertly express his views, expecting a peasant uprising after the abolition of serfdom in 1861. The *Sovremennik* was closed for revolutionary agitation. Soon after, the authorities intercepted A.I. Herzen, who had been in exile for fifteen years. Having learned about the closure of *Sovremennik*, he wrote to the journalist, N.L. Serno-Solovievich and proposed to continue publishing abroad. The letter was used as a pretext, and on July 7, 1862, Chernyshevsky and Serno-Solovievich were arrested and placed in the Peter and Paul Fortress. In May 1864, Chernyshevsky was found guilty, sentenced to seven years of hard labor and exile to Siberia until the end of his life. On May 19, 1864, the rite of "civil execution" was publicly performed over him.

While the investigation was underway, Chernyshevsky wrote in the fortress his main book, the novel "What to do".

Only in 1883 Chernyshevsky received permission to settle in Astrakhan. By this time he was already an elderly and sick person. In 1889 he was transferred to Saratov, and soon after the move he died of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Nikolai Gavrilovich Chernyshevsky - Russian revolutionary, democrat, writer, philosopher, economist, publicist, literary critic, scientist - was born in Saratov on July 24 (July 12, O.S.) 1828. His father was a priest, a versatile educated person. Even in childhood, Nikolai became addicted to reading and amazed those around him with his erudition.

In 1842 he became a student of the Saratov Theological Seminary. The years of study there (completed his studies in 1845) were filled with intensive self-education. In 1846 Chernyshevsky was a student of the Philosophy Faculty (History and Philology Department) of St. Petersburg University.

After his graduation in 1951-1853. taught Russian at the local gymnasium. In his student years, Chernyshevsky was formed as a person and was ready to devote his life to revolutionary activities. The first attempts at writing belong to the same period of his biography.

In 1853 Nikolai Gavrilovich, having married, moved to St. Petersburg and in 1854 was assigned to the Second Cadet Corps as a teacher. Despite his teaching talent, he was forced to resign after a conflict with a colleague. The beginning of his literary activity in the form of small articles, which are published by "St. Petersburg Vedomosti" and "Otechestvennye Zapiski", also dates back to 1853. In 1854 Chernyshevsky became an employee of the *Sovremennik* magazine. The defense of the master's thesis "Aesthetic relations of art to reality" turned into a significant social event and gave a start to the development of national materialist aesthetics.

During the years 1855-1857. from the pen of Chernyshevsky comes out a number of articles, mainly of a literary-critical and historical-literary character. At the end of 1857, having entrusted the critical department to N. Dobrolyubov, he began writing articles covering economic and political issues, primarily those related to the planned agrarian reforms. He reacted negatively to this step of the government and at the end of 1858 began to call for the reform to be thwarted in a revolutionary way, warning that the peasantry was expecting large-scale ruin.

Late 50s - early 60s marked in his creative biography by writing political economic works in which the writer expresses his conviction in the inevitability of the coming of socialism to replace capitalism, in particular, "Experience of land ownership", "Superstitions and the rules of logic", "Capital and Labor", etc.

Since the beginning of autumn 1861 N.G. Chernyshevsky becomes the object of secret police surveillance. During the summer of 1861-1862. he was the ideological inspirer of "Land and Freedom" - a revolutionary populist organization. Chernyshevsky was listed in the official documents of the secret police as enemy number one of the Russian Empire. When Herzen's letter was intercepted with a mention of Chernyshevsky and a proposal to release the *Sovremennik*, which had been banned by that time, Nikolai Gavrilovich was arrested on June 12, 1862. While the investigation was underway, he sat in the Peter and Paul Fortress, in solitary confinement, while continuing to write. So, in 1862-1863. in the dungeons the famous novel *What Is to Be Done?* was written.

In February 1864, a verdict was passed, according to which the revolutionary was to spend 14 years in hard labor, followed by life in Siberia, but Alexander II reduced the term to 7 years. N. Chernyshevsky spent more than two decades in prison and hard labor. In 1874, he refused to write a petition for clemency, although he was given such a chance. The family procured him permission to live in Saratov in 1889, but after moving, he died on October 29 (October 17, O.S.) 1889 and was buried at the Resurrection cemetery. For several more years, until 1905, all his works were banned in Russia.

Chernyshevsky N.G. - biography

Chernyshevsky Nikolay Gavrilovich (1828 - 1889)

Chernyshevsky N.G.

Biography

Russian writer, publicist, literary critic, philosopher, revolutionary democrat. Chernyshevsky was born on July 24 (according to the old style - July 12) 1828 in Saratov. His father, Archpriest Gabriel Ivanovich, knew not only ancient, but also modern languages. In the school, then built on a brutal flogging, he never resorted to any punishment. Nicholas, according to his contemporaries, "was like an angel in the flesh." Chernyshevsky received his secondary education in the quiet of a peacefully living family, having passed the terrible training course of the pre-reform era and the lower classes of the seminary. In 1842 - 1845 he studied at the Saratov Theological Seminary, entering the senior classes at the age of 14 and astonishing the teachers with his vast knowledge. His comrades adored him: he was a general supplier of classroom essays and a diligent tutor of all those who turned to him for help.

In 1846 he went to St. Petersburg, where he entered the university, at the Faculty of History and Philology. Chernyshevsky the father had to listen to reproaches on this occasion from some representatives of the clergy, who believed that he should not "deprive the church of the future luminary." At the university, Chernyshevsky became a staunch Fourierist and throughout his life remained faithful to this most dreamy of the doctrines of socialism, while attaching great importance to politics. Chernyshevsky's worldview, which developed mainly in his student years, was formed under the influence of the works of the classics of German philosophy, English political economy, French utopian socialism (Hegel, Feuerbach Ludwig, C. Fourier), the works of V.G. Belinsky. and Herzen A.I. ... Of the writers, he highly appreciated the works of Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin., N.V. Gogol. , Nekrasov N.A. considered the best modern poet. ...

In 1850, Chernyshevsky graduated from the course as a candidate and left for Saratov, where he received a position as a senior gymnasium teacher, and where he married his girlfriend (published 10 years later, the novel "What to do" "is dedicated to my friend OS Ch.", That is, Olga Sokratovna

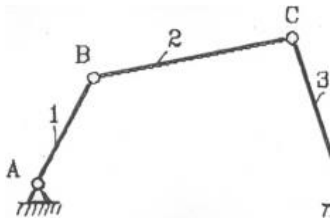
Chernyshevskaya). At the end of 1853 he went to serve in St. Petersburg, as a teacher of the Russian language in the 2nd Cadet Corps, but did not hold out for more than a year. An excellent teacher, he was not strict enough with students who did almost nothing themselves. Literary activity began in 1853 with small articles in "St. Petersburg Vedomosti" and "Otechestvennye Zapiski", met with N.A. Nekrasov. ... At the beginning of 1854 he moved to the *Sovremennik* magazine, where in 1855 - 1862 he was the head along with N.A. Nekrasov and Dobrolyubov N.A. ... In 1855, Chernyshevsky passed the master's exam, presenting as a dissertation the argument "The Aesthetic Relationship of Art to Reality." The thesis was accepted and admitted to defense, but the degree was not given, because someone managed to turn the Minister of Public Education A.S. Norova. 1858 - 1862 was an era of intensive study of the translation of Mill's political economy. From the summer of 1861 to the spring of 1862, he was the ideological inspirer and advisor to the revolutionary organization "Land and Freedom". From September 1861 he was under secret police surveillance. In May 1862, *Sovremennik* was closed for 8 months, and on June 12, 1862, Chernyshevsky, who wrote articles for the political department of *Sovremennik*, was arrested and imprisoned in the Peter and Paul Fortress, where he spent 22 months. The reason for the arrest was a letter from Herzen intercepted by the police to N.A. Serno-Solovievich, in which the name of Chernyshevsky was mentioned in connection with the proposal to publish the banned *Sovremennik* in London. Once in the solitary confinement of Alekseevsky Ravelin, he took up literary work, writing the novel "What is to be done?", A number of stories and short stories. In 1864, despite the lack of evidence and brilliant self-defense, on the basis of evidence fabricated by the investigation, he was found guilty of "taking measures to overthrow the existing order of government" and sentenced to 14 years of hard labor and eternal settlement in Siberia, but the term was reduced to 7 years.

After the rite of civil execution on Mytninskaya Square, performed on May 13, 1864 (according to other sources - May 19), he was sent to the Nerchinsk penal servitude (the Kadai mine on the Mongolian border; in 1866 he was transferred to the Alexandrovsky plant of the Nerchinsk district). During his stay in Kadai, he was allowed a three-day visit with his wife and two young sons. Political prisoners at that time did not perform real hard labor, and in material terms, life was not particularly difficult for Chernyshevsky; at one time he even lived in a separate house. For performances that were sometimes staged at the Aleksandrovsky plant, Chernyshevsky composed small plays. In 1871, the term of hard labor ended and Chernyshevsky was supposed to go into the category of settlers, who themselves were allowed to choose a place of residence within Siberia, but the chief of the gendarmes, Count P.A. Shuvalov, entered with the idea of settling him in Vilyuisk, in the most severe climate, which worsened his living conditions. In 1883, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Count D.A. Tolstoy petitioned for the return of Chernyshevsky, to whom Astrakhan was assigned to live. In exile he lived on funds sent by N.A. Nekrasov. and relatives. All works of the Astrakhan period were signed with the pseudonym Andreev, one of the articles was signed with the pseudonym "old transformist". In 1885, friends arranged for him with the famous publisher-patron of the arts K.T. Soldatenkov's translation of the 15-volume "General History" by G. Weber. Three volumes were translated per year, each of 1000 pages. Until volume 5, Chernyshevsky translated literally, but then he began to make large abbreviations in the original text, which he did not like for its obsolescence and narrow German point of view. Instead of discarded passages, he began to add a series of ever-expanding essays. In Astrakhan, Chernyshevsky managed to translate 11 volumes. In June 1889, at the request of the Astrakhan governor - Prince L.D. Vyazemsky, he was allowed to settle in his native Saratov. There, 2/3 of 12 volumes were translated and the translation of the 16-volume "Encyclopedic Dictionary" by Brockhaus was planned. Excessive work tore up the senile organism, aggravated a long-standing disease - stomach catarrh. Having been ill for only 2 days, Chernyshevsky, on the night of October 29 (according to the old style - from October 16 to October 17), 1889, died of a cerebral hemorrhage.

The works of Chernyshevsky remained prohibited in Russia until the Revolution of 1905 - 1907. Among his works - articles, stories, stories, novels, plays: "Aesthetic relations of art to reality" (1855), "Sketches of the Gogol period of Russian literature" (1855 - 1856), "On Land Property" (1857), "A Look at the Internal Relations of the United States" (1857), "Critique of Philosophical Prejudices against Communal Ownership" (1858), "Russian Man on Rendez-vous" (1858, about the story of I. S. "Asya"), "On the new conditions of rural life" (1858), "On the methods of redemption of serfs" (1858), "Is the redemption of land difficult?" (1859), "The structure of the life of landlord peasants" (1859), "Economic activity and legislation" (1859), "Superstition and the rules of logic" (1859), "Politics" (1859 - 1862; monthly reviews of international life), "Capital and Labor" (1860), Notes to the "Foundations of Political Economy" by D.S. Mill (1860), "Anthropological principle in philosophy" (1860, presentation of the ethical theory of "reasonable egoism"), "Preface to the current Austrian affairs" (February 1861), "Essays on political economy (according to Mill)" (1861), "Politics" (1861, on the conflict between the North and the South of the United States), "Letters without an address" (February 1862, published abroad in 1874), "What is to be done?" (1862 - 1863, novel; written in the Peter and Paul Fortress), "Alferyev" (1863, story), "Stories in a story" (1863 - 1864), "Small stories" (1864), "Prologue" (1867 - 1869, novel; written in hard labor; the 1st part was published in 1877 abroad), "Reflections of radiance" (novel), "The story of a girl" (story), "Craftswoman to cook porridge" (play), "The nature of human knowledge" (philosophical work), works on political, economic, philosophical topics, articles on creativity

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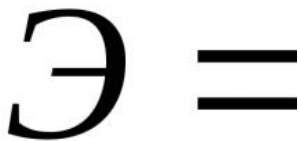
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